



- Heterogeneity
- **Limited number of samples**
- Nonlinear processes
- Coupled processes
- Uncertainty



What remains certain in studying coupled processes?

Uncertainty

Why?

- Aleatoric uncertainty, based on averaging parameters characterizing the subsurface and coupled processes
- Epistemic uncertainty, based on the lack of knowledge of media parameters and processes
- **■** Uncertainty reducible and irreducible

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Nonlinearity of processes

- Sensitivity to initial conditions
- Superposition of at least two nonlinear processes leads to fluctuations of the variables characterizing the process
- **■** Coupled processes are deterministic-chaotic



What?



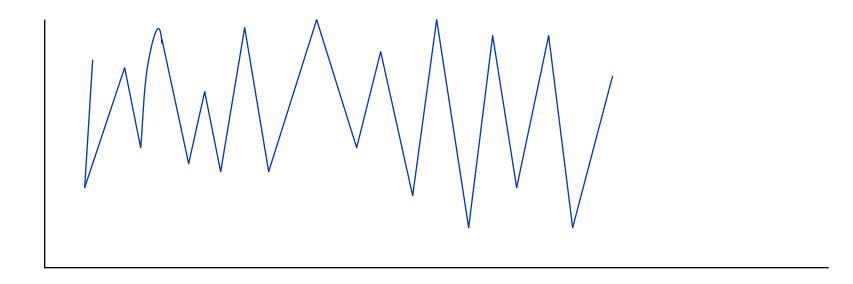
$$\frac{\partial C_1}{\partial t} = \square \square C_1 \square a C_1 C_2$$

$$\frac{\partial C_2}{\partial t} = \square \square C_2 \square b C_1^2$$

A simple system of two nonlinear equations will generate chaotic behavior





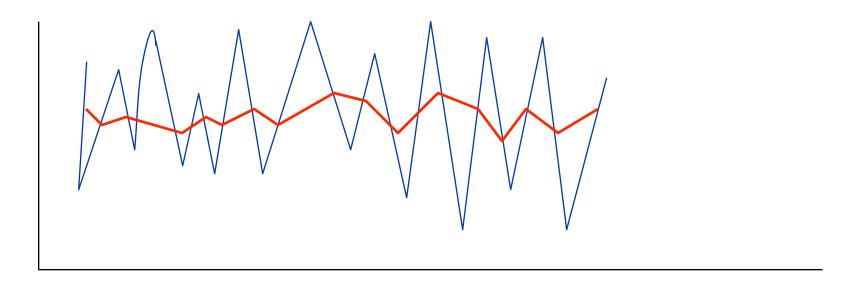


Time or distance



Real fluctuations shown by a blue line cannot be detected using measurements shown by a red line





Time or distance



What to do?



- Study processes on different scales
- Because conventional scaling has a limited application for coupled processes:
 - Use different conceptual, mathematical and numerical models to simulate processes on different scales
 - Combine (aggregate) the results of measurements and predictions on different scales using a hierarchy approach



How to do?



■ A key issue is the correspondence between the types of measurements and models used simulate coupled processes

